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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

### FIRST EDITION

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE. Particulars of the New Enterprise-How the Cable was Made-The Vessels Chartered to Carry It.

The following additional particulars of the French cable enterprise are given by the London

Daily News: -

"The French cable, as it is familiarly called, has been made, and will be laid from English ships, by Englishmen, the Telegraph Construc-tion and Maintenauce Company having undertaken the contract, Sir Samuel Canning being the engineer in chief of the expedition, and the Great Eastern having been chartered for the Indeed, substituting Brest for Valentia, and St. Pierre for Heart's Content, the entire process recalls the laying of the lines now worked by the Anglo-American Company. The present cable is some tweive hundred miles longer than either of its predecessors; it is divided into several sections, and has been mannfactured at the rate of 150 miles a week ever since the contract was accepted. Up to yester day it was within a hundred miles of comple tion, and was nearly all shipped on board the vessels appointed to carry it out. Thus the Great Eastern carries 2752 miles, or about 400 more than when it left with the Anglo-American Table, its vast receptacles being made still mater, and its main tank considerably enlarged.

With this cargo the great ship will leave her resent resting place in the Medway about the 0th of June, and will proceed to Portland. lere a few days will be spent in taking in coal, after which she will go to an appointed spot some five and a half miles from Brest. One of the ressels of the expedition (the Chiltern) will in the meantime have laid the heavy shore end, and this will be buoyed out to sea at the distance and this will be buoyed out to sea at the distance named. The Great Eastern will, somewhere about the 20th June, pick it up, and, after splicing and testing, will set about her regular work of cable-laying, under Sir Samuel Cauning and his staff. She will be accompanied by the Scanderia, a fine vessel of 1800 tons and 370 feet long, now lying alongside her in the Medway, and by the Chiltern, both ships being fitted-up with grappling Irons, buoys, and picking-up machinery, which are identical in every respect with those on board the Great Eastern herself.

"It will be remembered that in Mr Deane's

sarrative of the expedition of 1866 the parts played by the ships Albany and Medway, during the search for and grappling with the lost cable of the preceding year, were of the greatest im-portance. It is intended that the Scanderia and the Chiltern shall be equally serviceable in case of need; and though it is fervently hoped that no picking-up will be necessary, every precau-tion is taken to secure that the operation shall be successfully performed, if it has to be at-tempted at all. It may be mentioned that the Hawk, a smart steamer belonging to the Telegraph Construction Company, is at this time on its way to reconnoitre the French coast, with a view of ascertaining the most favorable spot for landing the shore end.

"Some eighteen days will be occupied by the Great Eastern in the voyage from Brest to St. Pierre; and immediately on the line being laid between these two places, the other cable-laying vessels will carry on the remainder of the work. For in addition to accompanying the monster vessel as an escort, and giving her assistance should she require it, the Scanderia, the Chiltern, and another ship, the old William Cory, will each bear portions of the cable across the At-lantic. The latter proceeds to St. Pierre early buoy the course and wait the arrival of the Great Eastern. This over, Sir Samuel Canning will leave the latter ship, which will return to Eng-land forthwith, and will take his place on board the William Cory. Another shore-end, of course in direct communication with the line to Brest, and one hundred and seventy-four miles of cable. will be laid. Then Sir Samuel Canning changes thips again, and splicing this portion with that on board the Scanderia, proceeds on board the atter vessel to lay four hundred and fifty miles

ore on the way to Boston. The Chiltern and her cargo are called into equisition next, and another splice made. The 152 miles added now carry the cable direct into oston, and the line will be thus made complete etween the latter place and the French port. frequent splicings, the change of and the varieties of cable, of which, though the great length is identical with the Anglo-Amerinn, there are six sections-A, B, C, D, E, and F on the whole line, may seem to complicate the programme; but it should be understood that fter St. Pierre the real work is over. shallow water, the whole of which has been ounded, and the greatest depth of which is certained to be 360 fathoms. Between Brest ad St. Pierre the depth of the line in which the able is to lay is less accurately known, and ere are variations between the soundings taken various times. These are, however, being he Telegraph Construction Company, and full

"We have said that the Great Eastern has nore cable on board by some hundreds of miles han she has ever held before, and it is curious onote the difference in her appearance now and hen she left Sheerness last. This, however, is ot appreciably due to the massive coil she hides. middle or main tank has been hollowed out it is seventy-five feet in diameter, and in this e more than eleven hundred miles of cable stowed. The after tank and the fore tank nine hundred and twelve miles and seven dred and twenty-eight miles respectively, but are below deck, and none have the slightest let upon the appearance of the vessel as seen in the paddle-boxes or deck, or upon the spaous saloons and berths below."

mation will be secured before the expedi-

### GRAU.

Parting Word from the Impressurio-"May ze Flug ov America," Etc. In Tuesday evening Chilpreie, the new French Ma, was performed for the first time at the Thea-Francais, New York. Precisely at midnight,

in preparations were making for the last act, cries were made for the impressario, Mons. ob Gran. He appeared. lowing, with his hand upon his hat and his hat a his heart, he said;—Ladies and Gentlemen:— heart is too full (a voice, "how's your wallet?") to gond. I beg that you will remember that I was

Thatly confined (cries of "Shame!" and "Oh! Oh!" of the ladles) to my chamber with an inflamed toe, the ladles) to my chamber with an inflamed toe, the ladles which time my only food was gruel. Of course, the ladle with the ladle w the greatest opera known to the French stage; called Chilperic, in honor of the warhorse h Napoleon the First (nine cheers for Napoleon) We at ze batel ov Vaterioo (groans for ze batel ov Erioo). My dear uncle (a voice, "Three balls") Eght the horse, and was rewarded for his pains by Sant the norse, and was rewarded for his pains by Sapoleonic idea, and one day when telling the tale Herve, he mentioned the name of the horse as Miperic." He at once wrote this opera, called it for the horse, and sold it to me for one million lars (a voice, "Cheap at haif the money"). But I say you ("You do, you do,"), though I would fain the foreign at your lovely faces ("and our lovely Sabacks") as those of tried ("very much tried") and sided ("not a trust") friends. I am going back fairs ("Good, good"), to la belle France, where in the homber days I sported on the lamber has I say the lamber of the lamber o Paris ("Good, good"), to ta belle France, where in figr but not happier days I sported on the lambured green (a voice—"Will you never dry up?"), a when there I shall correspond regularly with the wald, for which paper, at forty cents a line, I have alignest consideration; it's the dearest paper I low of. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to word, (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well a line, I have a laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well a line, I have a lightest consideration; it's the dearest paper I wish to be well. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well. (Loud laughter.) Before I go I wish to be well as w httonize ze French opera. (Long-continued ap-late and much bouquets, during and between the Mr. Grau dedged from the stage, and the per-mance went on.) Chilperic till further notice.

#### ANNA E. DICKINSON.

She Criticizes a Critic—A "Tribune" Man Gets it Heavy—A Sharp Letter.

The Revolution publishes the following:—
PHILADELPHIA, Fifth Month, 29, 1860.—Dear Revolution:—I wish, through your medium, to hold myself up as an example and a warning to all ambitious young women who desire to win laurels in the arena of the world and from the hands of men. Be it then known unto all of these that in such mensure as they are silly will they be triumphant, and in proportion to their lack of logic and sense will be the abundance of their acknowledged power. Some gentlemen upon the staff of the Tribune—evidently not Mr. Greeley, for the article lacks the stamp of his strong seal—hath seen fit to write an editorial upon me, of which, in passing, I will say with Parson Adams, that I had much rather be the subject than the composer.

This august censor finds me "charming" but "illogical;" and "fascinating"—but oh, shade of Minerva! because of my "absolute unreason."

To be utterly without reason one must surely be a madman or an idiot; so we are to understand that my strong point of

madman or an idiot; so we are to understand that my strong point of attraction to men, at least to such a man, is that I am a fool—in his estimation. It is a notorious fact that a distinguishing charac-teristic of insanity is the lunatic's faith in his own sanity, and the madness of those who refuse to sup-

sanity, and the madness of those who refuse to support the distorted funcies of his brain.

Judge, then, between us twain which is possessed of "absolute nnreason;" he in denying or I in asserting, that "the ballet is the natural and inalienable right of all human beings; to withhold it from woman is to keep her in a state of slavery; government is tyranny to me if I do not consent to it. I want to yote and go to Congress, and if you don't let me, I'll make you—here you have the logic of her argument!" cries my critic with a sneer. "If she could prove that suffrage was the natural right of could prove that suffrage was the natural right of both sexes, she might stop there; but, bless he heart! she has never thought of that."

neart: she has never thought of that,"

"All mankind are created equal!" "Life and liberty are their inalienable rights!" "Governments are instituted to secure these—their just powers being derived from the consent of the governed!" "If we are not represented by our own choice, being taxed we are stares!" This sequence of truth the father believed and declared a "self-evident;" for, bless their hearts! they never thought of being followed by such an astute critic as he.

A critic who suggests "that the consent of the

an astute critic as he.

A critic who suggests "that the consent of the human race in all ages as to the proper position of woman is an evidence of Divine purpose," and who to my assertion that there is an authority higher than the consent of the human race—the Right—responds, "A pulpable begging of the question, general consent being the criterion of right!"

general consent being the criterion of right!"

Is, then, general consent the criterion of right?
Was it so when the world cried, "Away with Him! Not this man, but Barrabas?" Has it ever been so regarded by this paper of "convictions?" Has it ever been acknowledged by this same critic in his demands for the slave?

Is my logic defective? This so because of the school in which it was learned, the Tribune—not the degenerate Tribune of the present, under its new leadership; but the Tribune of the past, which defended right against the world; which combated the law of slavery made by the past and sanctioned by the present, with the ligher law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" which opposed to the declaration having the general consent of America, "that a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect," the Divine declaration, "Whatbound to respect," the Divine declaration, "What-ever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Which, then, "begs the question—"—my critic,

who denies his faith, fearful of logical consequence— or I, who still maintain it? Still maintain it. For the ground upon which I

urge my claims to-day is that upon which my critic and I urged the claims of the black man yesterday. We demanded his rights, not because he was black, but because he was a human being. I demand my rights not because I am a woman, but because I am a human being. Will my critic explain the logic of the first proposition, yet the want of togic of the last?

Will he further explain why, when I maintained this ground in defense of a cause which had the support of a great party maintained it in many a support of a great party—maintained it in many a fierce struggle and on many a hard-fought field—I was considered worthy the admiration, the support, the honor of this party, my critic included; but when I maintain it to-day in defense of a truth which these are too blind to see or too cowardiy to embrace, I am deemed worthy only of ridicule and sneers?

"Miss Dickinson has not made it clear that society."

"Miss Dickinson has not made it clear that society would gain anything if woman obtained the ballot." Not to my critic. He also falled to make it clear to the master that society would gain by the liberation and enfranchisement of the slave; did he, therefore, decide the colors wherewith he sketched defective, or the wester blude.

or the master blind? "But," adds my critic, "has it never occurred to her that Crosby street would send more women to the polls than the Twenty-third street Bureau?" No. i has not. She has judged that this case would be like unto others; that the class which produces advo-cates for a right will be pre-eminently the class to use that right when gained. Have these advocates sprung from the denizens of Crosby street, or the in-telligent and respectable women who support the

"wenty-third street Bureau ?

Farther I inquire, has it never occurred to him that the Fourth ward sends more men to the polis than the office of the *Tribune*—therefore all men should

be denied a vote?

He continues, "Are there so few drunken wives and dissolute virages that the admission of women to the suffrage would be sure to improve the average morality of the voting population?" Does, then, my critic mean to intimate that the drunken wives and dissolute viragos outnumber the dignified matrons and virtuous maids?—that the average morality of womankind is below the average morality of mankind? If such is his estimate, it is not unfair

to inquire what manner of society he has kept.

Possibly this is not what he means, what then?

"Men of all classes go to the polls without annoyance; but women of all classes would not. Bridget would vote, and her mistress would stay at home."

Any begging of the question here? Such an asser-Any beginn of the question here? Such an assertion can be taken only on proof, and the proof can be given only by the fact. If it be true, I have only to say, I would as willingly be governed by Bridget as by Patrick, and rather by my own vote than either. Also, I would suggest that if men will annoy me on my passage to the polls, will insuit me merely because I am exercising a right, they are not the fit depositors of the absolute power that governs me.

The great trouble with me and such as me, my critic deciares, "is our forgetfulness of the fact that the family is the basis of society." I reply to this advocate of patriarchial ideas, Is not be then—a solitary waif upon society—violating this law by cast-ing a vote? Or did the simple act of leaving his father's house constitute him a family? If the basis of society is families—represented by men—no man should be allowed authority till be has a family to represent. More magnanimous than my critic, I protest against an unjust law that would disfran

chise us both.

When he asserts that I would assume his "sterner duties" he once more "begs the question." I would but assume mine "wn. As man and woman, I allow we have different work to do in the world. As human beings, we are entitled to the same rights, and owe the same duties to God and the State. May the State confirm them, and we perform them in the spirit of honor and truth. ANNA E. DICKINSON.

The Senator a Suppliant.

When Senator Ross had the "little enpicasantness" with the President, just before the extra session of the Senate closed, he threatened that he would not visit the White House again, adding that he had no favors to ask. It seems, however, that he reconsidered his determination after he got home to Kansas and found his constituents clamoring for several little matters to be fixed at Washington. On Tuesday he made his appearance at the White House and intimated to Mr. Card Receiver Dent that he would like to see the President. Dent was unusually polite, and ushered the Kansas Senator at once into the Presidential presence. Ross showed a little trepidation. He didn't know whether Grant had forgotten the last interview they had, so he felt his forgotten the last interview they had, so he felt his way cantiously. "Let us have peace" was plainly visible in Grant's countenance, and Ross felt encourwas a brief one and purely official. Grant did not proffer his visitor a cigar, and Ross abstained from making any allusion to "fiell" or any other place of an uncomfortably hot character. The Senator presented some little matters that he wanted attended to the place of the pla to. The President promised to look into them, and Ross said good day and left.

THE SIMPLICITY OF JUSTICE. The Record, Democratic paper published at Newtown, Worcester county, Md., under the head of "Just Retribution," publishes the following brief account of one of the most primitive cases of administered justice we remember to have heard of, in a civilized community, without the perpetrator being punished. The Record says.

nity, without the perpetuate of the perpetuation of the perpetuati

### SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Claims Again-The Correspondence Between Our Government and the English Minister Thereon

-Cuban Filibustering Expeditions.

### AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

Appointment of Foreign Representatives-The Belgian Mission.

#### FROM ENGLAND.

Correspondence on the Alabama Treaty-What Stanley Wrote to Reverdy Johnson, and the Result. By Atlantic Cable,

has passed between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the Alabama claims treaty has been published. The first despatch is from Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, under date of February 15, 1868, by which that envoy was informed that Mr. Adams had communicated portions of a despatch from Secretary Seward, expressing a wish for the speedy settlement of all differences arising from the Alabama claims, the San Juan affair, the naturalization question and the Canadian Esheries. Secretary Seward therein suggested that the rue method would be to treat jointly through the medium of an international conference, and the first step taken in the negotiations should be on that basis. Subsequently Mr. Adams communicated a despatch to Lord Stanley from Secretary Seward, to the effect that the naturalization question caused great uneasiness in America, and was the most important point then pending, and until that were settled it would be hopeless to attempt the removal of any of the other differences. It further admits that no delay can be compatible with the maintenance of the good understanding between the two countries. Lord Stanley was also informed that Secretary Seward reserved his opinion of the manuer of proceeding to be adopted in respect to the Alabama claims, as any decision in that regard would have much influence on the proceedings in the naturalization question. In due time protocols were signed on the subject of the naturalization treaty and the San Juan question.

Reverdy Johnson called upon him the day before, and that much conversation passed between them, in the course of which Mr. Johnson again made a proposal, on behalf of Mr. Seward, that the matter be referred to a commission formed of an equal number of British and Americans, with power to call upon an umpire in case of disagreement, whose decision should be final. Lord Stanley further writes that in this conversation little was said about the point on which the former negotiations broke off, namely, the claims that the Americans would raise before the arbiter, and the question of the alleged premature recognition by her Majesty's Government of the state of belligerency of the Confederates. He, moreover, stated to Mr. Johnson that this point could not be taken up, and thereby cause the Government to depart from the position already taken, but that he saw no difficulty in so framing the reference that by mutual consent either a tackt or express diffi culty might be avoided. The negotiations thereafter proceeded rapidly on the basis of this agreement, by which both nations were to be blended for the purpose of making things run smoothly. On November 10 a convention was drawn up for the settlement of all outstanding claims, which was signed on December 8. Lord Stanley further writes Mr. Thornton that subsequent to the signature of the convention he was in-formed by Mr. Johnson that Mr. Seward had stated in his despatch that if Washington were appointed as the place of meeting all would be right. This point, therefore, being conceded by her Majesty's Government, he had every reason to suppose that the con-vention, in the other respects, was accepted by the Cabinet at Washington, with a fair hope hat it ultimately would receive the sanction of he Senate.

On November 30 Mr. Thornton writes that Mr. eward had informed him that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions given to Mr. Johnson. The President and his colleagues could not approve of certain stipulations, which, in the present form, sould not receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Thornton also writes that Mr. Seward proceeded to assure him that his Government earnestly desired that this good work should be rought to a satisfactory conclusion, and not fail in the last moment. He consequently ac-knowledged that his Lordship was justified in declining to reopen the negotiations, but hoped that in consideration of the importance of the subject he would not do so, but consent to some modification that would render the convention

On the English Ministry being changed Lord tion, by which the negotiations were to be com-pleted on the 14th of January, 1869. The second convention drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which was lately rejected by the Senate, was, in fact, a and excited indignant comment here with all

tified the action of the Senate. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 3.—A. M.—Consols for money 92%; for account, 92%; United States 5°208, 80%; Eric Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 95%.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.—A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; Corn, 278, 3d.

LINDON, June 3.—Suiris Petrolaum, 11d.

LONDON, June 3-Spirits Petroleum, 11d. This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June S.—1 P. M.—Consols for money 92½; Consols for account, 92½. United States Five-twenty bends of 1862 are quiet at 89½. Stock market dull. Eric Railway, 18½. All others unchanged Great Western, 24½.

Frankfort, June 3.—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, unchanged.

LIVERFOOL, June 3.—1 P. M.—Cotton market is steady and unchanged. Breadstuffs market steady and unchanged. Provisions market dull. Pork dull. Bacon 60s. 6d. for Cumberland cut, and all others anchanged.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

### WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The President has

sylvania, to Honolulu.

Collectors of Internal Revenue, M. M. Trumbull, Third District Iowa; J. S. Matthews, Ninth

## There is another large crowd at the White House

LONDON, June 2 .- The correspondence that On October 21 Lord Stanley writes that Mr.

Clarendon wrote, under date of December 24, that the British Government was prepared to meet the wishes of the Government of the United States, and sent the draft of a convenproposal to cheat the public by deceptive clauses in regard to the recognition of the belligerency, fair-minded men, and appears to have fully jus-

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

made the following appointments:-Consuls, J. M. Rice, Brindisi; A. H. Irish, Dresden; B. O. Dunean, Naples; S. G. Moffett, Pernambuco; Thomas A. Samson, Jr., of Penn-

The Belgian Mission. The announcement that J. Russell Jones had been appointed Minister to Belgium in place of Sanford created a good deal of dissatisfaction among the latter's friends. They say the President promised not to make any change until after the meeting of Congress.

At the White House.

# to-day, but the President has been engaged

nearly all the morning with the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and has refused to see any visitors. As he leaves at an early hour this evening for Annapolis, he will not receive any visitors to-day. The Cuban Revolution. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, June 3 .- Letters from Cuba, re ceived to-day by Cuban sympathizers, state that the force under General Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces after several fights, in all of which the Spanlards were repulsed with serious loss. It is stated that Jordan's loss was small, not over forty-five killed and wounded, and that he saved his artillery, arms, and ammunition. He had with him seventeen hundred new rifles of the most approved pattern.

#### FROM THE STATE.

Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAMORTON, Chester Co., June 3 .- The Pro gressive Friends of Pennsylvania commenced to-day their seventeenth annual meeting at Longwood, near this place, which is only thirty mlies distant from your city. There is, for the opening sessions, a large attendance of "friends of human progress," irrespective of sect or creed. They seek here to realize the benefits of religious association and human fellowship upon a basis of perfect freedom of opinion for every person.

The members of the society in the region around Longwood opened their hearts and homes freely to the strangers. Among those who are to speak are Rev. William J. Potter, of Mass., and Mrs. Lucy Stone.

#### FROM THE WEST.

A New Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, June 3 .- The City Council Committee on the Southern Railway met last night in secret session. A ballot showed a tie between the selection of Knoxville and Chattanooga as the Southern terminus. Afterwards two members favoring Knoxville changed to Chattanooga, but another ballot was not taken. The question will be decided this afternoon. Destructive Fire.

A fire this morning destroyed the shops and mills of the Greenwood Company, where hardware was manufactured from malleable grey iron, and also brass castings. The loss amounts to \$50,000, which was fully insured in home

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Annual Convention of the Vermont P. E. Church RUTLAND, June 3 .- The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Vermont assembled yesterday, the Right Rev. Bishop Bissel [presiding, and] Thomas T. Canfield, Esq., acting as Secretary. There is a large attendance of lergymen and laity, among whom are some of the most prominent men in

#### Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 3 .- Cotton firm and higher; mid lling uplands 30c. Flour dull and prices favor overs. Grain unchanged in every respect; receipts ight. Mess Pork firm at \$32. Bacon active; rib

14 °C.; flaths, 19621c. Lard firm at 1956. Whisked dull at \$1.0261c.

New York, June 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; 900 bates sold at 20. Flour heavy and declined 5c.; sales of 7000 barrels; State, \$5.156610; Obio, \$666715; Western, \$5.1566760. Wheat, prices favor buyers; sales of 44,000 bushels; No. 2, \$1.496142; White California, \$1.65. Corn firmer; sales of 43,060 bushels mixed Western at 55676c, via canal. Oats quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels at 77c. Beef quiet, Perk firm; new mess, \$31.70. Lard dull at 1916c. Whisky steady at \$162192.

Perk firm; new mess, \$31-70. Lard dull at 19%c. Whisky stendy at \$1@1-92.

New York, June 3.—Stocks excited. Gold, 188%.
Exchange, 9%. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118%; new, 119%; do. 1867, 119%; 10-40s, 109%; Virginia 6s, 61%; Missouri 6s, 89%; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 192%; Reading, 99%; Hudson River, 160; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 116%; Illinois Central, 145%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 164; Cleveland and Toledo, 114%; Chicago and Rock Island, 125%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent, R....... 1925 | West, Union Tel..... 43

N. Y. Cent. R. 1924
N. Y. Cent. R. 1924
N. Y. and Erie R. 2875
Ph. and Rea. R. 9875
Mich. S. and N. L. R. 1032
Cle. and Pitt. R. 1012
Chi. and N. W. com 924
Chi. and N. W. pref. 104
Chi. and R. L. R. 1234
Chi. and R. L. R. 1234
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 1555
Pacific Mall Steam. 8234
Market irregular.

#### SOMETHING NEW. The Delivery of Arms to the Cubans no Breach of Neutrality Laws.

The steamship Perit has established a preceden for legally furnishing material aid to Cuba; and he

return to this port, after having landed hundreds of veterans and a large quantity of materials of war in the Bay of Nipe, en costs for the headquarters of Cespedes, is regarded by the Spanish agents in this city as proof of the important fact that the neutrality laws do not provide for such cases.

Before the vessel was chartered to take arms to

Before the vessel was chartered to take arms to Cuba, her owners consuited the best legal advisers in the country in relation to their right to permit guns, rifles, powder, and passengers to be shipped on their steamer for Cuba, and they were informed that such shipments would not constitute a violation of the neutrality laws of 181s, but that the shipper would send his goods at the risk of having the cargo captured. In other words, that the shipment of arms to Cuba was a commercial venture, subject to success of fallure, without the ordinary prospect of indemnity for seizure or loss.

The counsel who were consulted held that the old decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Santissims Trinidada, shows that arms, passengers, and munitions of war may be shipped anywhere, and at any time, without subjecting the vessel so engaged to seizure and condemnation by

weskel so engaged to seizure and condemnation by the United States.

The Spanish Consul in this city and Secretary Fish have been made aware of this fact, and hence the steamer Perit is permitted to remain quietly at her dock at Red Hook.—N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.

The keeper of an organ-grinders' lodging-house in Utica "accommodates" lifty tuneful beggars every night. His establishment contains six beds.

-Cincinnati is supplied with floating baths this season, and the school children are to enjoy them exacts.

#### FERNANDO PO.

The Banished Cuban Patriots-Spanish Atroci-ties on Shipboard-A Physician's Testimony. The public has been made aware of the sailing of what was termed the Fernando Po expedition from Havana. The monstrous outrages that were perpetrated by the Spanish officials in Cuba were commented upon at the time, and now certain matters, detalled by one of the physicians on board the vessel,

detailed by one of the physicians on board the vessel, are enough of themselves to show the world the mean, vindictive spirit of the oppressors of a people who are struggling to be free. Hear Dr. Moreno:—

At the time when the banished were going on the vessel Francisco de Borja, the physicians thimself and another) knew nothing of their number or their sanitary state; but when the second detachment got on the vessel their attention was called to the sickly appearance of some, and the advanced age of others. They were determined upon making some reflections, at this moment to the commander of the ship, but refrained because of the rot at this time on shore. When the vessel had sailed, the necessity of taking out When the vessel had sailed, the necessity of taking out of the ir lodging-places some of the passengers was manife t. These presented symptoms of asphyxia, and w re, by permission of the commander, carried upon d ck, where were to be found those who were su ering from chronic pulmonic affections. A short time afterwards there was noticed such a considerable number of sick, of different diseases (from w ich they suffered at the time of embarkation), the it was found necessary to enlarge the infirmation. that it was found necessary to enlarge the infirmary Other prisoners were sent up on deck, there bing left various old valetudinarians in the in-fl mary below. Soon after this, and because of the reaking of a screw in the machinery, it was necessary to spread sail. This damage having been remedied, another displacement of machinery took place before arriving at Bermud, and the sails had to be hasted another time. When near these islands the commander of the ship called a council of officers, and it was determined to make for Porto Rico. Unite this recovery nothing in markinglar, in the way and it was determined to make for Porto Rico. Up to this moment nothing in particular in the matter of the health of the passengers or crew was to be noticed. \* \* \* There was, however, an intense heat and a nanseating smell in the prisons (each lodging was a prison!) and a single case of dysentery, in view of which the order was given that the prisoners should go up on deck during the day, so that everything might be ventilated, that they might air themselves, and that their cabins (or rather prisons) might be cleaned. There was immediately recognized a case of scurvy in a volunteer, and the physicians began to fear that some one of the terrible maladies of the sea might present itself, especially

maladies of the sea might present itself, especially as the passengers had to go down much lower in latitude where the heat must necessarily be suffocating. These fears were strengthened by the appearance of another case of scurvy, and a case also of smallpox. smallpox. \* During the interval the Home Government, for

very shame, ordered the convicts to be carried to a point in the Canaries. Dr. Moreno further, in con-clusion, justifies himself and his colleague in this way, and satisfactorily to every one, except perhaps La For de Cuba and its bloody backers, MINISTER CURTIN .- A letter from Washington, ublished in the Moscow Gazette of May 12, says that the appointment of Mr. Curtin as Ambassador to St. Petersburg is intended as "a proof of the importance attached by the United States to the maintenance and development of their cordial relations

with Russia." "The strengthening of the bonds be-tween Russia and America," the correspondent con-tinues, "has always been a matter of great interest to the two countries; but it has now become a ne-cessity, owing to the difficulties which may arise with great Britain, and to the identity of the policy of the Czar and the President in the question of the Eastern Christians." The letter concludes by stating that the special commission amounted by Congress that the special commission appointed by Congress to consider the subject of American navigation is to give particular attention to the obstacles created by the treaty of Paris of 1856 in the navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, and that the new Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Russia will probably use all their efforts to obtain the suppression of that treaty, which was never signed by America, and was dictated by a hostile spirit to

THE QUAKER CITY.—Owing to the detention of the Quaker City in New York, and the probability that she may not be released until the libel filed against her in the United States District Court is dismissed, the captain has discharged her crew. The loss incurred by the owners and shippers by her seizure is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars a day, and the aggregate amount is computed at this rate from the day on which the Collector refused to g ant her a clearance until the 29th uit, about one month. her a clearance until the 29th uit, about one month.

Mr. Grinnell is held responsible, and it is said that
an action is to be taken against him to recover the
amount claimed, after the vessel is discharged. The
additional loss incurred by the selzure of the vessel
by General B arlow will doubtless be a subject of international negotiation. This, however, is not all.

The merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, to whom her cargo was designed to be shipped, has suffered serious losses by the non-arrival of the goods, and he, too, may make the Collector a defendant.

—A Innatic in St. Louis imagined himself "Shylock," and ran about the streets with a pair of scales and a huge carving-knife attacking fancied debtors

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Court was engaged this morning with the trial of Jermon Taylor, charged with issuing and passing counterfeit coin of the denomination of five cents. on the part of the prosecution it was alleged that, in December last, the defendant was known to have passed some seven or eight of these spurious coins, and on his arrest was found to have about forty of

has been brought in the Court of Common Pleas, at Wilkesbarre, by C. M. Deringer, Amanda M. Todd, and other devisees of the late Henry Deringer, deceased, against the Central Coal Company, located near Conyngham. The complainants own five tracts of coal lands in Sugar-Loaf and Black Creek town ships, along the stream of the Black creek, compris-ing some two thousand acres; adjoining one of the upper tracts is another owned by this Cen-tral Coal Company, the dividing line of which was marked by a pine-tree located upon the south side of the bank of Black creek, This is an old corner of 1793. Notwithstanding the knowledge of this corner by persons connected with this company, and the attention and caution given the m by the surveyor and others as to the trouble which would arise in going beyond this line, the company erected their tenant-houses, workshops, engine-house, and sunk a slope and shafted into the veins of coal upon this portion of the land owned by Deringer, about ninety-one perches over the established line. At the time this caution was given, it is alleged, the pine tree then stood with the witnesses surrounding it, since which time the old pine tree and its witnesses have been cut down, caving a stump blocked to tell the tale. A few months since the lines have been resurveyed by one of the devisees, from different points and old tree corners, which have fully sustained and confirmed the lines as marked by the old pine tree corner, and laid down by the old surveys. This suit is now brought to eject the company from the portion of land upon which the works of the Central Coal Com-nany have been located. pany have been located.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, June 3, 1869. Thursday, June 3, 1869. The anticipations of an unusually easy Money market, as the summer solstice approaches, are already realized, the applications for loan accommodations being insufficient to employ the ample funds on the market. What the banks intend to do if this condition of things continues, we do not know, but a reduction in the regular rate seems inevitable. First-class paper is quite scarce in the market, and a good deal of competition is going on among the lenders, by whom 6 per cent, is giadly accepted. a good deal of competition is going on among the lenders, by whom 6 per cent. Is gladly accepted. The banks, too, are purchasing all the outside paper which is offered at these figures, or even lower, when considered very strong. Call loans on Government collaterals are generally quoted at 5 per cent., though exceptional transactions are frequent at 4 ner cent.

Government loans in our market are quiet, but in New York they are very active, and prices are advancing. The gold market is brisk, and rather weak. The opening sales were at 1381, at which figure it still remains, being quarter per cent below the clos-

ing quotations of yesterday.

There was a firm feeling in the stock market this morning, and a moderate business effected. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were steady at 95 for the old and 100 for the new certificates. Lehigh Gold loan sold at 90.

Gold loan sold at 99%.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49%@49.69; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58; Philadelphia and Eric Railsylvania Railroad at 58; Philadelphia and Eric Railsylvania Railroad at 58; Philadelphia at 56%. Catawissa cad at 88%; and Lehigh Valley at 56%. Catawissa Rallroad preferred advanced and sold at 59; 16 was Canal stocks attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37%; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal shares there were sales of Big Mountain at 8. 4% was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Fulon; 5% for Shamekin; 3% for Feeder Dam; and 46 for Locust Mountain.

Bank shares were dull; 240 was offered for North America; 581, for Commercial; 159% for Philadel-phia; 72% for City; 59 for Penn Township; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

In Passenger Railway shares no change to notice. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth: 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48% for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12 for Hestonville.

A ANTHONY MILES OF C	OR THE CHILD OF STREET
Reported by De Haven &	Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street
FIRST	BOARD.
\$1000 City 6s, N.c.&p.	100 sh Leh Nav.b60, 374
lots100	
\$4000 Pa 6s, 3 se 108	100 do b60. 373
\$2000 Leh gold 1.1s. 993	d 100 do960, 373
220 ah Penna R. ls. 58	100 do 373
5 do	100 do b60, 373
160 sh Phil & E, 860, 35;	200 sh Reading RR 49 6
100 do	6 600 do.ls.s5wn,49:6
100 do 803	
100 do.,830, B33	100 doba0, 49
100 do ls . 333	\$ 900 dols. 493
100 sh Cata Pf 38)	200 do ls. 49 f
100 do	
100 do860, 39	300 do18, 495
200 sh Sch N Pf. 1s. 201	

Mesars. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881. 1213(@122; 5-208 of 1862, 122@122½; do. 1894, 1165(@117½; do. 1805, 1185(æ1187½; do. July, 1865, 1195(@1197½; do. July, 1865, 1195(@1197½; do. July, 1888, 1197(@1197½; 58, 10-40, 1087(@1097½, Gold, 1387); de1187½.

Messrs. Dr. Haven & Brother. No. 40 S. Third street. Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1215\_@122; do. 1802, 122@1222; do. 1864, 111@1171; do. 1805, 1183\_@1183\_; do. 1865, new, 1193\_@120; do. 1867, new, 1193\_@120; do. 1868, 1193\_@120; do. 1867, new, 1193\_@120; do. 1868, 1193\_@120; do. 1868, 1193\_@120; do. 1868, 193\_\$ (O. 1804) 1094\_\$; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 193\_\$. Gold, 1883\_@1383\_\$; Silver, 131@133\_\$. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 68, '81, 121 '@1223\_; 5-262 of 1862\_122@1223\_; do., 1864, 117@1173\_; do., Nov., 1865, 1193\_@120; do., 1865, 1193\_@120; do. 1867, 1193\_@120; do., 1868, 1193\_@120; do., 1867, 1193\_@120; do., 1868, 1193\_@120; do., 1869\_\$. Pacifics, 187\_@107\_\$. Gold, 1383\_\$. —Nare & Ladder, 1881\_\$ (Burner, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

-Narr & Ladner, Bairers, Peper IIII
Gold quotations as follows:
10:00 A.M. 13854 11:15 A.M. 13854
10:05 " 13854 11:20 " 13854
10:46 " 13854 11:45 " 13854
10:55 " 13854 11:55 " 13856
11:10 " 13854 12:00 M. 13856

#### The New York Money Market.

"The speculation in the gold market was 'bearish' in its tone, in sympathy with the general drift of the feeling to-day in Wall street. Immediately after the opening of business there was some irregularity, owing to the decline of 5-20s in London, based on the owing to the decline of 5-20s in London, based on the higher quotation of gold last night, and in a flurry produced by apprehension arising from this cause, there was a rise to 13%, the highest point of the day. From this figure the market slowly settled under the bear influences referred to, which were helped by the telegrams from Washington, announcing a reduction of nearly fourteen millions in the public debt for the month of May.

"Cash gold was in good supply and loans for carrying were made at eight to six per cent. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—Gold cleared, \$55,844,000; gold balances, \$1,918,085; currency balances, \$3,002,68s.

"The Government market was sympathetic with the course of gold and the foreign quotation.

the course of gold and the foreign quotation. The opening prices were close upon those prevailing at the end of business last evening, but the activity at the end of business last evening, but the activity in money repressed investment among outsiders, and induced sales. Under these influences, and despite an improvement in London, there was a yield of about one-quarter per cent. In the list in the afternoon, the market catching something of the 'bear' feeling which marked the general course of business. The following were the closing street prices: United States 68, 1881, registered, 117@117%; do., coupon, 122@68, 1881, registered, 117@117%; do., coupon, 1266, 122%; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116%@117; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117@117%; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119%@129; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119%@129; United States 58, Ten-forties, registered, 108%@109; do. do., coupon, 109%@109%; currency bonds, 107%@107%.

"The Government sold a million of bonds through the Assistant Treasurer. The total amount of bonds offered was \$4.145,000. The awards were as follows: \$100,000 at 116-37; \$70,000 at 116-45; \$50,000 at 115-90; \$100,000 at 115-37; \$125,000 at 116-49; \$200,000 at 116-49; \$74,000 at 116-37; \$25,000 at 116-34; \$50,000 at 115-36; \$35,000 at 116-34; \$50,000 at 116-34; \$50,000 at 116-34; \$50,000 at 116-36; \$35,000 at

at \$16.49; \$14,000 at \$16.37; \$25,000 at \$16.24; \$50,000 at \$116.49; \$25,000 at \$116.49; \$35,000 at \$116.50; \$50,000 at \$116.50; \$50,000 at \$116.50; \$50,000 at \$116.50; \$50,000 at \$116.50; \$65,000 at \$116.50; \$50,000 at \$116.5 the market weak and irregular, with a decline

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

about one-eighth per cent. in rates.

THURSDAY, June 3 .- There is not much activity in the Flour market, and prices are unsettled and weak. Sales of 800 barrels in lots for home consumption at \$5@5.50 for superfine, \$5.75@6 for extras, \$6@6.75 for lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$600 725 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7.50(a8.25 for Ohio lo. do., and \$8 50@11 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6.75. There is very little prime wheat here, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at \$1.30@1.40; 600 bushels fancy Michigan amber at \$1.65, and white at \$1.65@1.80. Rye is anchanged, and 500 bushels Western sold at \$1.32@
1-35. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales
of yellow at 92@93c., and Western mixed at \$4@55c.. and high Western mixed at \$7689c. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of Western at 756 77c., and Pennsylvania at 676 72. Nothing doing in Barley or

Rark is held at \$55 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky—Sales at \$1.08 ₪ 1.10 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston

rom Liverpool.
FORTHESS MONROE, June 3. - Arrived, brig Melrose, rom Calbarien, for orders. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 3. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Norw. barque Haabet, Lammers, Cronstadt, L. Westergrard & Co.,
Erig Bessie, Tower, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn,
Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrick, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, M hours from New York, with males, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with males, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with males, to M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from Baltimore, with males, to A. Groves, dr.

Brig Fasex, Sleeper, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Aquidneck, Begley, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Burwell's Bay, Va., with muber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from Burwell's Bay, Va., with number to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr D. E. Wolte, Dole, 5 days from Oregon Mills, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Chance Shot, Terry, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to H. Croskey.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, 6 days from Boston, with males, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Boston.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Boston.

Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Fhiladelphia Ecchange.

LEWES, Del., June I.—S.P. M.—Brig Venedey, from Philadelphia for Dublin. went to sea at 7 A. M. to-day.

Brigs Lophema and Lavinia. from Zasza, remain at the
Breakwater, in company with schrs Floronce Rogers, Woodruff Sims, and Fawn, before renorted; and William Allen,
from Philadelphia for Jersey City.

Wind W. light.

MEMORANDA Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yester-

As a special particle of the control of the control

t Boston lat inst. Schr Westmoreland, Rice, honce, at Previdence lat instant. Schr Wm. Boardman, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 31st uit. Schr Hichard Vaux, Whittaker, at Wilmington, N. O., 31st uit., from Beston.